THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1872. Amusements To-Day,

Rooth's Theatre-Easth Arden. Bowery Theatre-Calif rais Fifth Avenue Theatre -Article 47. Fifth Avenue Theatre Almos v.
Olymple Theatre-Humpty Dumpty.
Sam Sharpley's Minstrels—385 Broadway. Matines
St. James Theatre—M. Evoy's New Hiberoteon.
Tony Pastor's Opera House—Yankes Girls.
Laion Square Theatre—The Vokes Family.
Wallack's Theatre—Hous. The Critic.
Wood's Museum On Hand. Matines.

For the accommodation of up town residents, advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 54% West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from S A. M. to S P. M.

#### Dr. Greeley and the Democratic Nomination.

From the days of Jackson, when the Democratic party first began to hold National Conventions, many of its distinguished statesmen have aspired to Presidential honors. Previous to the assembling of its Conventions their claims to a nomination have been vigorously advocated by their respective adherents, and when the Conventions met numerous ballotings have been necessary ere a result could be reached.

Nevertheless, for no one thing has the party been more remarkable than for the good faith with which its votershave yielded to the final decisions of its Conventions in the matter of candidates. Seeming to the superficial eye to be again and again on the verge of going to pieces over these sharp conflicts between rival candidates, it has always come to pass that the contestants and their heated supporters have gone home and, after a little grumbling, rallied as one man for the Presidential ticket. This exhibition of discipline, the wonder and envy of its opponents, has preserved the Democratic organization and won all its victories since the advent of Jefferson. In the present peculiar emergency three things strike the most superficial ob-

With exceptions so trivial that they deserve no notice, the whole party now, as of yore, agrees to abide by the action of its forthcoming National Convention in the

selection of a candidate for President. Not a name is brought forward in any quarter as a probable straight-out Democratic nominee at Baltimore. Nay more, the name of no Democrat is mentioned as seeking such a nomination.

The great body of those influences pronounced in favor of Dr. GREELEY, or support him if he is nominated or recommended at Baltimore.

From these premises three conclusions logically flow. First, that Dr. GREELEY | thority in the land. will be nominated at Baltimore. Secondly, that throughout the campaign he will be as cordially supported by the Democratic party as any candidate ever presented by absolute certainty.

#### Are the Government Archives the President's Private Property?

ADAM BADEAU, who is President GRANT'S the House of Representatives that he has per cent. These papers he first took to the White House, where he was employed as one of the illegal military Secretaries, and afterhad them packed, and carried them there. | been his best policy. It is said that the quantity of papers which he took with him to London liked five or six chests, and that he afterward wrote for more, and another chest was sent to him from the Department. The entire record of the court which investigated the case of Gen. Buell, with all the headquarters reports of Buell's operations, and six hundred original letters, are said to have been carried away by BADEAU. It is more than two years since he took away the last of these papers, and although he pretends, as it is reported, to have sent them back, they have not yet been restored to the War Department; and if they are ever recovered, who will youch that they have not been mutilated while in his hands?

The discovery of these facts followed upon a call made by the House of Representatives for the record of the BUELL court. The Secretary of War answered that this record was so very extensive that he had not clerical force sufficient to copy it and send it to the House within any reasonable time. The House, however, persisted in its demand; and then it was ascertained that the record could no longer be found in the War Department, but had myste riously disappeared! Since then the Military Committee have been engaged in a secret investigation into the affair; and calculated to lead him into grave difficulalthough they have made no report, there ties. The entanglement which has reis no longer any doubt that the papers | sulted from his illegal course in the Morwere taken by BADEAU on President GRANT's authority.

The jealous care with which such docu ments are guarded by the officers of the Department is well known. In many cases this care has appeared excessive. Thus, when Horace Greeker applied for permission to examine and take copies preparation of his laborious and valuable 'History of the Great American Conflict,' it was denied him. It is clear, then, that in removing these important documents from the Department, and in carrying them away to Europe, BADEAU must have proceeded on an order from the President, for in no other way could be ever have obtained possession of them.

The archives of the Government belong to the nation. They are not Gen. GRANT's He has no more right to take public documents from the War Department, or to direct them to be sent to London for his own benefit or gratification, than he has to go over to the Treasury Department and take a trunkful of greenbacks or Government bonds and appropriate them to his own use. He has no more right to carry off these archives than Creswell \$443,000 for the Chorpenning claim, or than Robeson had, on that New Year's morning, to take \$93,000 out of the Treasury and hand it over to the SECORS. He has no more right to carry away these records than h has to appoint Cabinet ministers in return for presents made to himself, or to appoint to places of emolument and power a score of his own worthless relations.

This aut of carrying off the public re- I phant and more defiant than ever, as might I Home."

sands of other acts which characterize the whole of GRANT's administration. The question is whether the people approve of such things, whether they like to have the Government, its offices and its dignity, its records and its public money, used as the private property of one man and his subordinates. If they like this, and if they wish to have it continued, they will have an opportunity of saying so in the election in November in a manner about which there can be no misunderstanding.

## Seymour-Pendleton-Hendricks.

Among the old-line Democrats of the Northern and Western States there are no three statesmen so influential as HORATIO SEYMOUR, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, and THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

The public already know on the very best evidence how Gov. SEYMOUR and Mr. PENDLETON stand in regard to the acceptance of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention.

We have very excellent authority for saying that Mr. HENDRICKS has recently expressed opinions on that subject in close accord with those entertained by the two now to be promoted. gentlemen first named.

#### Progress in Cuba.

Recent Spanish telegrams, although vague and contradictory as usual, show that the final triumph of the much-enduring Cuban patriots is not far off. Count VALMASEDA officiously telegraphs from Santiago to the volunteers of Havana that the Edgar Stuart was at Kingston, Jamaica, discharging her cargo of arms and ammunition intended for the patriots. A few days later she sails with her cargo for Cuba. Then VALMASEDA issues a proclamation to the effect that the Villas district is pacified. In the same week comes the intelligence that the Cuban Gen. VILLAMIL has invaded that district, which is devoid of Spanish regulars, at the head of six hundred armed and disciplined men. Of the death and subsequent denial of the death of such Cuban chiefs as Ignacto Agra-MONTE, VICENTE GARCIA, and a score of others, it is needless to speak. They and their prominent colleagues are killed and

resurrected frequently and regularly. Yesterday came a despatch that the most cruel and most mercenary of all the Spanish butchers in Cuba, Gen. Gonzalez Boet, had discovered a conspiracy among the Cuban prisoners in his hands. The Spaniards do not make, and never have made prisoners. But as the despatch states that the discovered conspiracy extended from Cascorro and Guiamaro to Sabanicu, Las Tunas, Manzanillo and other places, it is which are wont to control Democratic | evident that Borr is about to inaugurate National Conventions have either openly another general massacre of innocent and wealthy persons, similar to those in Jiguahave declared their entire willingness to ni and Manzanillo, for which he was tried, and was acquitted solely because his attorney, in case of his client's condemnation, threatened to inculpate the highest au-

That the patriots should be able to spare detachments to harass Spanish gunboats when entering the ports of the coast, as in the case of the Cauto at Banes, is a satisone of its National Conventions. Thirdly, factory proof of their growing relative that his triumph in November will be an and positive strength. The Edgar Stuart was probably discharging her cargo in the harbor of Banes, when the Cauto so rashly put in her appearance.

Meanwhile, in Havana the price of gold is daily advancing, and sterling exchange, Consul General in London, has for some although the sugar crop is only half shiptime been engaged in writing a military | ped, has risen about one per cent. per day history of the President, and it has been for the past week, until it stands to-day at proved before the Military Committee of the unprecedented quotation of 27% to 28

obtained authority to remove from the | From Spain the Spaniards in Cuba can War Department a great mass of most im- expect no further assistance. In fact, the responsible for the chaos which at present rules in the Peninsula.

Poor Don Hamilton Fish! Even he ward, when he set out for London, he must see at last that honesty would have

## Well Done, Mayor Hall !

Col. H. G. STEBBINS has resigned his of-Parks, and Mayor HALL has appointed Mr. FREDERIC LAW OLMSTED to fill the va-

The Mayor has made a wise appointment. Mr. Olmsted is the right man in the right

## The Way to Do It.

The Committee of Seventy have issued a report in which the following just sentiment is expressed:

"Notwithstanding all the delay and disap-pointment, the people have it in their power utterly to overthrow the hydra-headed monster of iniquity and corruption."

Yes, and the right way to do this is to defeat Gen. GRANT next fall. If you set out to kill a hydra, don't waste your time in lopping off here and there one of his innumerable heads, but strike at the heart!

It is Better to Keep Within the Laws. It is possible that President GRANT one of these days may learn that his method of disregarding laws when they interfere with the execution of his designs is one

mon prosecutions affords an example of

the results which may be expected from

usurping powers not authorized by law. The crusade against BRIGHAM YOUNG and his disciples originated with the Rev. Mr. NEWMAN of Washington, the spiritual adviser of the President, and Senator HAR-LAN. But the Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, although of certain records which he desired in the he may be a safe guide to the President in religious matters, and an earnest electioneering agent for the pious Iowa Senator, is not an authority in legal questions. But between the clergyman and the President the warfare was determined on, and Judge McKean was selected to conduct the op-

As it would have been impossible to secure a conviction of the offending Mormons according to law, Judge McKean concluded to waive formalities and try the accused parties in a Federal court for offences against the Territorial statutes. The United States Prosecuting Attorney declined to take part in these illegal proceedings and resigned; whereupon Judge McKean, without any authority of law appointed a man named BASKEN as his suc essor. This spurious official thereupon began the proceedings, which Mr. BATES, had to sign his fraudulent requisition for who was afterward legally appointed, summarily stopped, as he deemed the whole thing unlawful. The matter was then referred to Washington, and the Supreme Court sustained the views of Mr. BATES. So after all these illegal and arbitrary proceedings, which have cost a great amount of money which the Government will ultimately have to pay, BRIGHAM Young and his followers come out trium-

cords is the same in its nature as the thou- have been expected from the bungling and illegal manner in which GRANT directed his crusade against them.

> On Monday President GRANT nominated to the Senate Paymaster ALEXANDER W. RUS-SELL to be promoted three numbers in the list of paymasters. Russell's naval record contains no act which entitles him to such a compliment During the war he was once thanked by his commander, Admiral Rowan, "for zeal and ability in command of the powder and shell division, consisting of cabin-boys, cooks, and waiters on board the New Ironsides, all being employed below decks. This promotion, if cor frined by the Senate, will lift RUSSELL over the heads of three officers, namely:

heads of three officers, namely:
Paymaster JAMES FULTON, who zerved throughout
the war and distinguished himself at Mobile Bay; now
Fleet Paymaster of the European Squadron.
JAMES A. CAPPENTER, who was conspicuous for gallantry in the Potomac Flottila from 1863 to 1895, during
which time that flottila was in constant activity; now
Fleet Paymaster of the Asiatic Squadron.
JAMES D. MURRAY, who was with FARRAGUT at Fort
Jackson and Fort St. Phillip, and at the taxing of New
Orleans, and was in all the operations of the North Atlantic Squadron during 1863 and 1864; now Faymaster
at the Naval Academy.
The foundation of Russell's distinction ap-

pears to have been laid at Philadelphia, where he has been paymaster since October, 1870, and his createst achievement was his testimony in favor of ROBESON and CATTELL before Gov. BLAIR'S committee. It is doubtless for this that he is

Fully nine-tenths of the Democratic newspapers in the United States are favorable to the doption of the Cincinnati nominations at Baltimore. Every GRANT paper in the country, without exception, is desirous that the Democrats should nominate a straight Democratic ticket. The significance of these facts is too obvious to require comment. They tell the whole story in a few words, and so plainly that no one can mistake its meaning.

A novel question of copyright has been taken into the courts for decision. Mr. AR-THUR PARTON, an artist of this city, sold some years ago a small painting to a gentleman in Connecticut, who afterward sold it to a Boston picture dealer, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Louis Prang, who reproduced it in chromo. No stipulation in regard to any use of the picture was attached to these sales. On the publication of the chromo Mr. Parton entered a claim for copyright, based on that provision of the law of 1831 giving an author the sole right to his manuscript, and prohibiting its publication unless his authority, duly attested, had been given. Mr. PARTON insists that this law covers his case, and that a painting is, to all intents and purposes, a manuscript, so far as re-lates to publication. The defence is that a manuscript is intended solely for publication, and is only valuable when it is published; whereas a painting is a completed work in itself. If Mr. PARTON'S claim should be sustained, it is argued that the rule would be established that the purchaser of a painting, in point of fact, would purchase merely the canvas and the pigments ed in producing it-while the design would remain the property of the artist, who could order or prevent its reproduction in chromo, engraving, or by copying at will.

The GRANT men don't boast much of late bout GRANT's prodigious genius and success in settling the Alabama claims.

Among the comprehensive improvements made by GRANT'S Board of Public Works in Washington, which elicited such warm approval from the President, was the construction of a road to the gateway of a farm situated six miles from the centre of the city, at a cost of \$40,000 per mile. This seems rather expensive for a country road: but its great cost is accounted for when we learn that hills have been cut down and valleys filled up so as to make it an excellent road,bed for a horse railway. When it is further understood that the farm to which this costly road leads is the property of the Vice-President of GRANT's Board of Public Works, the public will more clearly see the object of so enormous an expenditure, and also why the tax-payers are indignant in consequence thereof.

For reasons best known to Senator Perry the Brooklyn Fire Commission was not disturbed by the Reform Legislature. The Board consists of TONY CAMPBELL, Republican, F. B. MASSY, HUGH McLAUGHLIN (cousin of the Boss), and WM. A. BROWN, Democrats. A bill Commissioners out of office, and giving the appointment of their successors to the Mayor, Auditor, and Comptroller. This bill never saw daylight in the Senate, for reasons which Senator PERRY can now rise and explain. It was rumored around the City Hall at the time that the Senator made a bargain with the Ring Democrats that he would pocket the bill, provided they would secure the resignation of one of the fice as President of the Department of Democratic Commissioners and give him the naming of his successor. It is now given out positively that Commissioner Brown is about to tender his resignation, and that ROBERT MARK capacity of bill poster for Senator PERRY in the last campaign, is to be appointed his successor. BROWN is to be rewarded for his self-sacrifice by the Secretaryship of the Board. The Republicans at large are disgusted with this act of their Senator, and are quoting BRET HARTE'S lines slightly altered :

# for ways that are dark And tricks that are vain Our Reform Chinee is peculiar.

Mr. JOHN H. CRANE of Washington, in a pamphlet on the Washington Ring, says that when the Tammany Ring were endeavoring to introduce the water meter job in this city they get a bill through the Washington Council, at great expense, adopting the meter there, which was vetoed by Mayor EMERY. But Tammany wanted a certified copy of the bill to use as a precedent in New York, and the Secretary of the Common Council, at the time, so Mr. CRANE says, forged Magor EMERY's name, and delivered an attested copy to the lobby agent to carry to TWEED. The cautious lobby agent, to ascertain if all was right, took the bill to Mayor EMERY, who at once pronounced it a forgery, and in Mr CRANE'S presence selzed the forged copy. forger is the managing editor of a paper of ingenerally uses as his personal organ and for ther disreputable purposes. The managing editor is well adapted for such a paper, and the paper is well adapted for the purposes of such an Administration.

ELDRIDGE, 'the "Democratic" Congressman from Wisconsin, who labored so strenuously to screen the District of Columbia Ring from exposure, has a son in Gov. Cooke's bank, and a 'friend" on the pay rolls of one of the Governnent departments, put there by the influence of the Ring. The atmosphere of Washington has a most demoralizing effect on rural innocence.

The Supervising Architect of the Treas ury Department has issued a circular to the superintendents of work on public buildings, instructing them that eight hours will be considered a day's work on all Government buildings under the control of the office of the Supervising Architect after the 1st of June. This is also about the date of the Philadelphia Convention, and the Government's workingmen will be

trepidation has seized Grant and his Military Ring than the sudden respect for the legal rights of the workingman developed at Washington within the last few days. To use a vulgar but st workingman in the land can see through it.

If the music on the public parks down own is furnished for the entertainment of workingmen, the Commissioners would do well to fix the hours between 6 and 8 P. M., as was ione last summer. Then laboring men and their families can listen to the music after supper. As t is now, workingmen go to the parks just in time to hear the last strains of "liome, Sweet

night, addressed the following note to all em-THE UPRISING OF LABOR SIN: We, the journeymen pen and pencil case makers in mass meeting assembled, do most respectfully ass that you will reduce our hours of labor from ten te eight, in conformity with the laws of the nation and of the State, deeming this to be our right.

There are several hundred pencil case makers in this city, who will all strike if their emplors do not give a favorable answer to-day. Com-mittees will call at every shop ane demand eight hours.

to their number last evening. Reports from shops were listened to, and the progress of the campaign was discussed. It was found that over one-half of the employers had "knocked under," and the prediction was freely made that the strike would not last beyond this week. Edward Quinn presided.

SUGGESTIONS FROM WORKINGMEN.

Yesterday morning over two hundred cabinet makers assembled in Grand street, near

Union avenue, Williamsburgh. They were most-

ly Germans, employed in the large factories in Dutchtown. Forming in line they marched to the different shops and sent in committee to interview the employers. The committee were generally well received and the question argued.

The Massachusetts Eight Hour League.

persons were present at the opening.

consented to eight he

marble cutters received an addition of 25

THE STEINWAYS' OFFER OF COM-PROMISE REJECTED.

The Wheels of Labor Blocked in the Pianoforte Manufactories-The Pianoforte Makers Waiting-The Successful Termination

of Several Strikes. Progress was made in the eight-hour novement yesterday. With the various organizations on strike, and those who have de clared one to begin on Monday next, the greatest activity prevails. The men are working with a quiet determination which seems to fore shadow victory, while one after another the employers are granting the asked-for reform. Since the beginning of the movement not less than 40,000 men have asked for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law, and to a majority it has been granted.

THE CLOTHING CUTTERS TO STIKE ON MONDAY. One of the most important eight-hour move-ments is that of the clothing cutters. A rousing neeting on Monday declared that the eight hour law must be enforced in the clothing shops. Another, in Williamsburgh, on Tuesday evening eniisted the cutters of that city and Brooklyn. The Clothing Cutters' Union met last evening in the New York Assembly Rooms, Second avenue and First street, and decided that should the demand not be compiled with they will strike on Monday next. Some of the men having already intimated to employers that such would be the action of the Associaciation, twenty-two employing firms directly conceded the point, and instruced men to work but eight hours after Mondaynext. There are 2,000 cutters in the city, 1,400 of whom belong to the Cooperative Union, of which Mr. Albert Lowenstein is president. The following notice will be presented to the head of each shop this morning. evening enlisted the cutters of that city and

top this morning.

Resolved, That we, the clothing cutters of New York, espectfully ask, from Monday, June 2, 1572, the full-cut of the law passed by the United States Congress, for also by the State of New York, the so-called Eight, or the State of th

CELEBRATING IT WITH LAGER.

While the sofa and lounge upholsterers were holding a quiet meeting at 182 Eldridge street yesterday, discussing the best move to make next, several of their employers marched into the room, and the spokesmon, bringing his fist down on the table, said. "Boys, we give in; you are a plucky set of fellows, and have worked like heroes. We will give you the eight hours. Landlord (to the keeper of the house in an adjoining room), bring in three keeps of lager." The lager was soon disposed of, and three times three were the cheers given to the employers. Other reports of concessions corring in, it was found the following-named employers would give their men eight hours: Urban, Pell street; Denzer & Medizns, New Bowery; Schenck, Oliver street; Brada & Hunning, Canal street; Fredrick, Orchard street; Alton, Third avenue; Herman & Fisher, Reichert, Roosevelt street; Schultz & Fleggheimer, Jersey City. These, with those previously reported, comprise the shops of the city doing sofa and lounge work, and amid great enthusiasm the strike was declared ended. The emplyers formed a union among themselves, and piedge to a uniform scale of prices. T. W. Hamburger refusing to join the Employers' Union, the men in turn sustained the new union by voting that no upholsterer should work for Hamburger. The upholsterers battle has not been a week in duration. CELEBRATING IT WITH LAGER.

John Timmons presided over a meeting of the slate and tin roofers and cornice makers, at 708 Third avenue, last evening. In opening the meeting he congratulated the members upon the favorable reports aiready received from many shops. Although they are not to strike until Monday next, he had assurances from many employers that their men would be allowed to resume work under the eight-hour system on and after that day. These embraced the principal employing firms. He was confident the battle would be a short one, as there was every indication of complete success. A large number of new names were then enrolled upon the society's books. The men are thoroughly organized, and are prepared to make a gallant fight for the eight-hour system. Their membership has increased to 1,500. THE ROOFERS' STRIKE.

THE UPHOSTERERS' EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE. THE UPHOSTERERS' RIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE.
The upholsterers filled the large hall at 281
Grand street last evening. Reports were received
from several firms who had acceded the demand.
Among them. A. Soevenbein, Hudson street,
Willmore, Fifty-second street and Broadway,
and Schrenkaisen, Elizabeth street. The object
of the meeting was to form a United Upholsterers Eight-Hour League. Charles Marx was made
President, Charles Glaeser, Secretary. The Society numbers 500 men. It was reported that
none of the larger firms now withheld the eight
hours from workmen, and an early termination
of the strike was predicted.

The Sulp Joiners' Co-Operative Umion. THE SHIP JOINERS' CO-OPERATIVE UMION.

will not, however, take action until thoroughly organized. THE PIANO MAKERS DEMANDING A REDUCTION

OF HOURS AND AN INCREASE OF PAY OF HOURS AND AN INCREASE OF PAY.
The plano makers working in Steinway's factory, at Fourth avenue and Fifty-third street, on Tuesday morning struck for a reduction in time and an increase of pay. Out of the 600 employed there 500 left their work, and appointed committees from each branch of the trade to wait apporties 500 and derigated on adoption of the eight-hour system, with an increase of 20 per eight-hour system. eight-hour system, with an increase of 20 per

in wages.
Wm. Steinway, senior member of the firm, conference with the men yesterday said: What yau ask of us will increase the price of planes 33 per cent, and reduce the demand one-half. Seven-eighths of our work are plain seven-octave planes that are bought by the middle classes; and to allow your demands would be to incress the price one-third and put our manufactures beyond the means of those who are now buying them. The result would be a decrease in business and half of you would, as a consequence, be magnifyed.

memployed.

He offered, as a trial, ten per cent. advance in wages, or nine hours' work and the present wages, and asked if they would treat with him to effect a compromise, or be controlled by the trade unions. The committees, by a two-third vote, consented to his proposition looking for a compromise, and retired to confer with the main body assembled at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Mr. Steinway offered them a room in his build-

ing in which they might meet to consider his proposition. At 12 o'clock his employees, accompanied by 500 men from other organizations, marched from the Germania Assembly Rooms to the factory in Fourth avenue. Capt. Gunner, of the Nigsteenth Ward, was in attendance with a section of police, but their services were not required.

of the Nigsteenth ward, was in attendance with a section of police, but their services were not required.

The men occupied a large workroom on the first floor, and at 2 o'clock Henry Heiling, in a brief speech, called the meeting to order, and Joseph R. Rivers acted as Vice-President and interpreter. Several addresses in English and German were delivered, but only one speaker, a Mr. Gordon, advocated the compromise measure. His repearly wave received distinct the second His remarks were received with emphatic disapprobation.

It was unanimously agreed to insist upon the demand for eight hours, and twenty per cent, increase, and committees from the several branches of trade were appointed to wait upon the Messra. Steinway and report the action.

After passing a vote of thanks for the use of the room, the meeting adjourned to convene in the Germania Assembly Rooms at 9 o'clock this morning.

PIANO MANUFACTURERS YIELDING.

PIANO MANUFACTURERS VIELDING.

At the mass meeting of the piano makers in the Germania Assembly Rooms it was reported that five shops had consented to eight hours—Dunham & Son's factory in Morrisania, the Arion Pianoforte Company, &c. Several addresses were delivered, asking the men to take none but lawful steps, and to refrain entirely from all violence. One firm, Calenberg & Vanpel, Thirty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, consented to eight hours under the conditions that if Staenway, Steck, Weber, and Decker Bros. did not give their consent within four weeks, they, too would withdraw their consent, and the men were to work under the ten hour system. The strike has become so general that the piano manufacturing business has already come to a standstill. In Steinway's shop not one man was working after 3 P. M.

THE STRIKES OF THE OTHER TRADES. THE STRIKES OF THE OTHER TRADES.

to Collector Casey, requesting him to resign that office, was dated the 12th of May. Casey's resignation was written on the 17th inst, to take place on the appearment of his successor. It appears there is some difficulty in accurring one likely to be acceptable to those concerned. THE STRIKES OF THE OTHER TRADES.

The cabinet makers met as usual in Teutonic Hall. The Chairman announced that almost two-thirds of the men had gone to work under the eight hour system. The only difficulty was with the smaller shops in Attorney street, Clinton street, and in that neighborhood.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the upholsters indignation was expressed at two men, Meyer and Techmeyer, who, it was charged, had betrayed the Union and gone to work ten hours. The Chairman said the names of these two men ought to be exposed to the derision and contempt of all mankind.

Representatives of 550 plumbers who were on strike last week—they are all gone back to work under eight hours—met last night and formed a league, an organization which will be entirely distinct from the Plumbers' Union. Mr. A. Savage was elected President of the league. Several hundred signatures were obtained for the list of nembers.

The pattern makers, at their meeting last. NASHVILLE, May 29.—Prof. Atkins, who was stached to a circus which exhibited at Decatur, Ala., on Monday, ascended with a hot air balloon during the afternoon. The balloon became detached from the windlass fixing its attitude, and ascended to the height of balf a mile, and then rapidly descended into the Tenbessee river. Attens succeeded in getting out of the basket after a desperate effort, having got entangled in the ropes, and attempted to swim ashore. Some raise men in a cance went to his assistance, but fairly to rescue him, and the unfortunite acronaut same and was drowned. It is body has not been recovered. The ballion was saved. First Attins seems to have had a presentiment of misfortune, having remarked as the ballion started, "This is my last accension."

A clever and timely little volume is the "Colhundred signatures were obtained for the list of members.

The pattern makers, at their meeting last night in the new Germania Hail, resolved to request the rire Commissioners to gives orders for the ringing of the alarm bells at 8, 12, and 5 p. M. Yesterday's results were favorable to the strikers. The workmen in the Ætna Iron Works and those of Messrs, Roach & Low go to work to-morrow under the eight-hour role, while the men working for Hoe & Co., and for the Continental Iron Works, will Join the strike in a day or two. There are about 200 pattern makers in the city, half of whom have resumed work. lection of Morace Greeley's Johes," just brought out in this city by Dr. J. B. Wood. Those who have not hitherto regarded the great journalist and statesinau as a wit, may learn from the perusal of this pamphict how

The Messrs. Appleton have Issued their "An nual Cyclopedia for the Year 1871.2 It contains it usual mass of valuable information, clearly and con-cleatly arranged, and is ornamented with excellent potraits of Mr. Seward, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, and The pencil case makers. in their meeting last | President Thiers.

TROTTING IN PROSPECT PARK.

wo Magnificent Contests Yesterday-Large Attendance-Gray Eddy, the Winner of the 2:34 Purse, and Wm. H. Allen the Winner of the 2:31 Purse.

Yesterday was the second day of the pring Trotting Meeting on the Prospect Park air Grounds. The weather was all that could be desired. At one o'clock P. M. the road was ined with vehicles from the drives of Prospect Park, New York, and all parts of Long Island. Intil the beginning of the sport a continuous tream of carriages passed through the gates of he course. The balcony of the Club House, the grand stand, and the field were thronged to their utmost capacity with the elite of New York and Brooklyn, On the quarter stretch were many cefebrated turfmen of Hart-ford, Providence, Boston, and Philadelphia. ford, Providence, Boston, and Philadelphia. On the lawn in front of the Club House were Robert Bonner, Esq., James D. McMaun, of Flora Temple fame, J. Hendricks of California, C. J. Cornell, ex-Senator Genet, Chief Campbell of Brooklyn, Mr. L. Martin, Mr. Bellinger, T. B. Wallace, owner of the celegrated trotting horse Henry, ex-Alderman Hughes, Lon Morris, Mr. Merrill, owner of Sea Foam, Dr. Wm. Arnold of Providence, Mr. Dater, Dr. St. John of Boston, Robt, Furey, ex-Street Commissioner of Brooklyn.

SUGGESTIONS FROM WORKINGMEN.

A communication from a workingman says it is impossible for a laborer to live on less than twenty shilling a day. He calls upon the committee of the Board of Aldermen to act faithfully for the workingmen, who have no spokesman. When it was proposed to reduce the salaries of the clerks in the City Hall, says he, John Cochrane, then Acting Mayor, stood up and said that a man could not support a family with a less sum than \$1,500, for which words he deserves the thanks of all men; but the poor laboring men hove no one to speak for them.

A working man suggests that the 450,000 laborers of the city contribute a day's wazes each toward the rection of a workingmen's union building, where a school for mechanics be instituted, and where an assembly composed of representatives from each trade, meeting twice a year, should determine the standard of wazes. He thinks the institution would be self-sustaining.

A. B. Eckerson, President of Brooklyn Marble Cutters' Lodge, No. 1, writes to The Sun that the use of their name in connection with the New York marble cutters' strike is unauthorized. The Brooklyn men are heart and soul with their New York brethren, but have not declared strike.

Needham & Son declare that they have not consented to eight hours. Robt. Furey, ex-Street Commissioner of Brooklyn.

As the time approached the horses were brought upon the track for the first race. This was for horses that had never beaten 2:34. There were eight entries, and all started. Connors was the first choice in the pools, Grace Bertram second. The former brought \$200, Bertram \$100, and the field \$20. Gray Eddy, driven by the Red Prince, John Murphy, won the race in great style in three straight heats, greatly to the surprise of the backers of the favorites. The fielders won heavily.

in three straight heats, greatly to the surprise of the backers of the favorites. The fielders won heavily.

The second event of the day was a purse of \$2.500, for horses that had never beaten 2.25. It was a capital race. There were seven entries. Five put in an appearance, It was obstinately contested throughout, William H. Allen had the call in betting. Sea Foam second choice, being backed confidently by Eastern tarfmen. The others were sold in the field. As the race progressed the betting changed, the knowing ones hedging in all directions. The horses were so evenly matched they were sorely puzzled in selecting the winner. Wm. H. Allen proved the victor after seven sharply-contested heats. The owner and driver of Sea Foam complained seriously to the Judges of the conduct of the driver of Huntress during the race, and attributed their defeat to the fact that Huntress was running throughout the race, which accounted for Sea Foam breaking so badly. Messrs Van Wyck, Connolly, and Mead were the Judges, and discharged their perplexing duties with satisfaction. SUMMARY.

gued.
Some fear that this strike may cause the removal of this trade down East, where these goods, it is claimed, can be made at less expense and shipped to New York with greater profit to the bosses than accrues to them now by manufacturing them at home, where rent and everything is so high. In the Sixteenth Ward alone it is estimated that there are over 5,000 people earning a livelihood from this business. Furse No. 3-\$1,300, best 3 in 5, in harness, mile heats or herses that have never beaten 2:31; \$700 to first, \$30 second, and \$200 to third Boston, May 29.-The Boston Eight-Hour League held its Convention to-day, in the Meio. neon. George E. McNiel of Cambridge was chosen President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents and five Secretaries. About two hundred TIME.

Ira Stewart of Charlestown presented resolutions declaring that poverty is the great fact with which the labor movement deals, and that cooperation in labor is the final result to be ob-Second trot, purse No. 4, \$2,500, best 3 in 5, in harness, for horses that have never beaten 2.25; \$1,500 to first, \$600 to second, \$400 to third. TIME

with which the labor movement deals, and that cooperation in labor is the final result to be obtained; that a reduction of the hours of labor is the first step toward labor reform, and that the emancipation of labor from the slavery and ignorance of poverty solves all the problems that now most disturb and perplex mankind, and demanding legislation regulating the hours of labor, by which the patent on an article shall be forfeited if labor is employed in its manufacture more than eight hours a day; and that eight hours be made a legal day's work throughout the country by legislative enactments.

The resolutions further affirm that less pay is not the natural sequence of less hours of labor. They also claim that the issues between the political parties are not laborers' questions, and whether the masses have anything to choose between President Grant and Horace Greeley turns entirely on the question which one of the two will be most likely to secure the legislation demanded. Other resolutions condemned the factory system and the legislative action on the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, and extended the greetings of the League to trades unions throughout the world.

The Rev. George Trask, the anti-tobacco apostle, said his peculiar reform bade him work fourteen hours a day or die. Many of the mechanics were slaves to opium, tobacco, and strong drink, and if they could be freed from this incubus it would be the flirst step in the reform.

The Chairman reminded the speaker that it First Heat—A very even start, Huntress leadin around the turn, Byron second, Allen third, Sea Foa fourth, Nonesuch fith, Huntress galled the quart pole in 35 5 seconds, and held it to the half-nile pole I minute it seconds, the others in their same position At the three-quarter pole Huntress and Allen were nee

form.

The Chairman reminded the speaker that it was an Eight-hours Convention and not an anti-tobacco convention, on which Mr. Trask sat down.

tobacco convention, on which Mr. Trask sat down.

J. H. Cocker, a colored man, wanted to know whether they invited him to come there and excluded him from their secret leagues? The colored people were ready to aid in the fight if they could be admitted to the societies. It was easier for an unclean man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven than for a black man to gain admission to a trades union in New York.

N. E. Chase explained that they stood on a free platform, and that he did not believe in the exclusiveness of trades unions. Mr. Chase then discussed the general labor question at some length. He was ready to cooperate with the mechanics of Boston in a strike for eight hours.

The President said they had received several econd. Alter third, Byron fourth, e. 2:2614. untress had the pole and kept the e in 37 seconds, the half-mile pole in ad to quarter pole in SI seconds, the half-mile pole in minute 12½ seconds, Sea Foam second, Allen third, onesuch fourth, Byron fifth; on the back stretch Sea oam broke up badly, when Allen closed upon Run-ress, and as they turned the homestretch had the lead and held it proudly, crossing the score winner of the cat. Huntress second, Nonesuch third, Sea Foam burth, Byron fifth. Time, 2:36%. The President said they had received several letters, and read one from Hon. H. S. Dawes, endorsing the movement. Gen. Butler. Senator Wilson, Mrs. Livermore, and others also sent letters.

fourth, Byron fifth. Time, 228%.

Fifth Heat—A very even start. Allen had the pole, and led around the quarter stretch, and secured the quarter pole in 36/5 seconds, Sea Foam second, Huntress third, Nonesuch fourth. Allen gained the half mile pole ia I minute 11/2 seconds, six lengths in advance of Sea Foam, who was gaining upon him rapidly. As they rounded the backstretch all was excitement. Sea Foam when abreast of Allen lost her feet. Allen came home the winner of the heat amid great applaase. Sea Foam second, Huntress third, Nonesuch fourth. Time, 226%.

Sixtulitiest—Allen had the pole, and led around the turn. Sea Foam passed him and gained the quarter pole in 38 accords. Allen second, Huntress third, and reconstructed to the season of the sea CINCINNATI, O., May 29.—The members f the German Tailors' Union, of this city, are on a strike to the number of about six hundred. The journeymen shoemakers employed upon

fine work in the leading shops struck yesterday, demanding fifty cents advance on shoes. The shoe manufacturers say they are determined to resist the strike, and that they will be able to Robeson and Creswell - Chorpenning and From the Chicago Tribune.

Congress is still so conscious of the un-

A Steamer Wrecked in a Fog-The Passen-

gers and Crew Saved. Boston, Mass., May 29.—The steamer Empe-

por, Capt. W. E. Sulis, from Yarmouth, N. S., for Port-

struck heavily and began to make water rapidly. The passengers were all embarked in boats at 2.30 this morn-

at daylight the passengers and crew were safely landed on Matineus Rock. The steamer sunk to the water's

dge to-day and subsequently capsized. Her upper leck was torn off and she will undoubtedly be a total oss.

The Emperor was of 601 tons burden, and was owned by the Yarmouth and lection at the contract of t

Brother-in-Law Casey Still Drawing his

Salary, Washington, May 29.—The President's letter

## DECORATION DAY.

The Programme for To-Day's Memorial Services-Four Thousand Soldiers' Graves to be Strewn with Flowers.

Congress is still so conscious of the unscrupulous and powerful nature of the combination waiting for the payment of the Chorpenning claim that it affixes a standing provise to appropriations, "Provided that none of the fund so appropriated shall be applied to the payment of the Chorpenning claim."

This claim was upon the very verge of being paid, through the direct influence of a Ring, of whom Creswell, Earle, and Smith were the leading members, and the President himself was thwarted in his scheme when Congress, by its omnipotent flat, shut down on the ten times condemned fraud. The Secor fraud was of exactly the same character, and would have been stopped in the same manner by the flat of Congress if some faithful clerk in the Navy Department had informed Congress of the affir before it had been paid. Both were old, shameless swindles—the Chorpenning claim the oldest and most unprincipled of the two. Creswell is the hero of the one and Robeson of the other, and The various Posts of the G. A. R., comprising the New York Division, will assemble in Union square this morning at 8 o'clock. The members will wear dark clothing, with white gloves and badges. At 9 o'clock the procession, composed of the different posts, the Me Committee, and the orphans of the Union Home and School, will form in the square. The Memorial Committee will decorate the statues of Washington and Lincoln with wreaths and flowers. The procession, under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General Jos. C. Pinkney, and headed by the band from Governor's Island, will move down Broadway. At Trinity Church a committee will decorate the grave of Gen. Phil. Kearby.

Minute guns on Governor's Island will be fired as the procession crosses the ferry and until it reaches the centery at Cypress Hills. The procession will march to East New York, where the Williamsburgh Division and Posts of East New York will join the line.

The services will be opened with music by the Fort Hamilton band, and prayer by Samuel B. Wells, Chaplain of Post No. 79. An ode will then be sung by the German Veteran Singing Society. The oration will be delivered by the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenek, to be followed by singing by the orphans. The four thousand graves will then be decorated with wreaths of flowers, the German veterial singing a direction will close the ceremonies.

The exercise in the evening in the Academy of Music will consist of an address by the Rev. De Witt Talmage and an oration by the Rev. J. P. Newman. Minist by the Hollowen safety and the Governor's Island band. Gov. Hoffman will precide

ute guns on Governor's Island will be fired

the Governor's Island band. Gov. Hoffman will

eside. Fis various Government offices in the city are be closed, also the United States courts. The police captains are instructed by Superin-ident Kelso to man the streets along the line

# The suit by Henry A. Tilden against Benjamin F. Butler to recover the value of the steamer Nassau, which was reized by Gen. Butler when he commanded

at New Orleans, on the ground that she was needed for at New Orkana, on the ground that she was needed for the service of the United States, was called yesterday in the United States Circuit Court.

Art Tilden was present, and asserted, in the strongest terms, that the slieged cause for seizing the vessel was a mere protest, as she could have been ran for the Government in the lands of her enwors at a small covernment in the lands of her even range of the seizer, whereas Gen. Butler got about \$1,0,0,0 from the Government to be paid as damazes for her seizer, \$80,00 of which was given by him to his brother, Andrew Jackson Butler, and shout \$20,00 to Thiden, Gen. Butler keeping the balance, about \$6,0,0, himself.

The case was set down percentagority for trial on the 10th of June

## The Stungshot in Breoklyn.

Hoboken's Defaulting City Clerk.

The Hudson county Grand Jury before ad-ourning found an indictment against Frederick F lowall, formerly City Clerk of Hoboken. On the facof the indictment becoming known. Thomas Burke of Hobokea, ahn was Rowall's bonasman, delivered his year to the authorities, and he is confined in the count juit. Yesterday in the Court of Charter Sessions be of tered a pick of hot unity.

JOHN VISITS PITTSBURGH.

CITIZENS WHO TALLY MILK BILLS ON THEIR SHIRT FRONTS.

History of the Smoky City-Its Curiosities-What John Knows About Boating-Institute in Pittsburgh Chickens Ingentity of a Boston Drummer-A Prairie.

orrespondence of Th Sun. PITTSBURGH, Spring, 1872.—The weather is auspicious. I have just swallowed three speckled trout I bought with some shiners, and I feel like a twelve-hundred-horse derrick driv-ing down bean poles. Grass is coming up and ocktails are going down. The weather reminds me of what I read in the New York Herald the other day. A fellow was writing about a visit to Central Park, and he wrote:

"Across the Mall lay dappled shadows, and when the branches of the trees did not intervene, shart javelin shafts of sunlight pierced their way and fell upon fairy forms too beautiful for description."

That fellow must have been eating soup made of six parts dictionaries and eight parts stricken-deer novels. He can find lots of dappled shad(ohs) down at Fulton Market nowadays.

HISTORY OF PITTSBURGH.
Pittsburgh is hemmed in by hills. These hills are full of bituminous coal. Bituminous coal is sold by the bushel, instead of by the ton. Pittsourgh was hemmed in before sewing machines were invented. It is on a triangular plain, a point formed by the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and these two rivers form the Ohio. Fort Duquesne, cele-brated in the old French and colonial wars, stood here. It is decayed to pieces now. The Orleans, the first steamboat that ever plied, sailed glided, cleaved, or cloved the Western waters, was built here in 1811. Pittsburgh was a village at the close of the Revolution, and some of the ever since the Revolution. On the 13th of Jan uary, 1785, the first catfish was discovered in the Ohio, and the inhabitants to this day think them a species of whale. The only ship that I have een here that resembles New York shipping was a lugger. It was a woman lugging a pile of

In 4796 Pittsburgh had 1,395 inhabitants. One of 'em died. Then it had only 1,394 inhabitants, He died Sunday. They arrested a man once for dving Sunday. By natural increase and several families moving in here. Pittsburgh has now more people than it had in 1796. It has a dingy appearance, and its citizens are likewise. After 10 A. M. the people are awful dingy. A stranger would think from the looks of those people that he was in an African village. One can't wear a white shirt half the morning before it is half mourning, and before noon it will be so smoked that a piece of it answers in the place of smoked glass to look at eclipses with. The smoke settles so thick on the shirt bosons that the citizens keep an accurate account of their milk bills on 'em, using a wooden toothpick for a pen. Hence the term Pennsylvania. CURIOSITIES OF PITTSBURGH

Monongahela whiskey is grown here. Large numbers of the inhabitants are said to be abstemious-that is, when folks are looking

Pittsburgh has schools. I hear that a boy was actually held spellbound in one of 'em the other. day. He couldn't spell spool. The master kicked him down stairs, and then told the boy's father that he was initiating his son into the mysteries of the solar system. He did it with the ole of his boot. There is some complaint about this school. Last week a plous lad ran a bradawl into another lad about a yard, and when called to account about it laughed, and called it awl-spice. That boy will never be a schoolmarm. New York city has 2,072 lager beer shops and 3.136 groceries, by which you will see ther are too many groceries. Pittsburgh is full of 'em, both kinds. To-day I met the man who built the gates, on Gates avenue, Brooklyn. We

held sweet converse on
WHAT I KNOW ABOUT BOATING. Says he, "Hail from York?"

"No," said I, "I came by rail."
"Well," said he, "I see by the papers that the Atalanta boat crew have gone to Europe.

"They have, sir," says I. "Did they take a shell with 'em." says he. "What in thunder would they want of a shell?"

"To row in." says he.

"You old pudding-head." says I, "they don't "You old pudding-head." says I, "they don't row in a shell, they row in a baat." "Sir," says he, "a shell is a boat."
"Stranger," I replied, "I have travelled extensively, but I must say that you are the first individual I have ever met so cussed green that be couldn't tell a boat from a clain."
He looked amazed and so did I. Then he said, "What kind of sculls did they take?"
"Darn it," says I, "they took their own skulls."

"Darn it," says I, "they took skulls."
"Do they dip 'em light in the water?" says he.
"Here 'e ed. "d away from the fellow, and I asked him what reason he had to suppose that they disped their skulls in the water?
"Why, to row with," said he.
"Hang it," says I, "they don't row with their skulls, they row with oars.
"Sir," says he, "you know a pile about boating.
Sculls are oars."

\*\*skills, they row with oars."

"Sir." says he, "you know a pile about boating.
Sculls are ears."

Then I asked him did he really think he could make me believe any such nonsense as that, and. I told him that oars were made of wood, and until I had the pieasure of meeting him I had never before seen a skull made of the same material.

That fellow insisted that he was right, and continued to elucidate nautical matters until he got things mixed enough to kill three ordinary seamen and a stoker. He accused the Atlanta's best man " of pulling steadily at port," when he doesn't drink anything stronger than codes, and he said that a crew would be more likely to crow with a cock-swain than without one. I got disguished and told him he was a bigger fool than a man I once heard of who was sailing ten knots an hour, when he lost his watch overboard, and the darned fool cut a notch in the side of the boat to tell where he lost it, so he could go back and get it. This finished our nautical conversation.

PITTSBURGH ITEMS.

Fathers are called heads of families in Pitts-

Fathers are called heads of families in Pittsburgh.

There was once so much small-pox here, is why this place is called Pittsburgh.

B. W. Cakes has left town for the winter. Old Griddle has gone with him.

Pittsburgh is a well-organized city. There is one on every corner. The third stanza of "Pop Goes the Weasel," is the favorite air.

In time is an expectation upon the sacred description.

INGENUITY OF A BOSTON DRUMMER.

A WESTERN PRAIRIE I append the only real picture of a Western prairie ever taken; it was taken on the spot; is is a night scene, as seen by night:

It is said that He

SATURDAY, JUNE PURS